Pagis, August 19, 1875. A Vienna special to La Liberté says Prince Milan, of Servia, has addressed a note to the Powers who signed the treaty of Paris, complaining that he has not been informed of their intentious regarding the insurrection, which is extending into Servia and which seems to threaten to assume proportions which may render its suppression impossible.

AUSTRIA OFFERS TO INTERVENE FOR PEACE IN HERZEGOVINA-THE PORTE DECLINES.

Bunner, August 19, 1875. It is said that Austria has offered, under a guarantee of the Northern European empires, to intervene for the pacification of the Herzegovinians upon the basis of a reform in the administration of the Christian provinces of Turkey, but that the Porte had refused the offer.

THE INSURRECTION IN CROATIA AND FOSNIA.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF PRESERVING GOOD RELA-TIONS WITH AUSTRIA INCREASED THE EAST-ERN QUESTION OPENED UP ONCE MORE.

The spread of the insurrection in the Herzegovina into the adjoining northern province of Crostia and into Busnia renders the position of the Turkish government fowards its Christian subjects in Europe still more precarious, and will very likely lead to the intervention of the European Powers. Austria is the country now most deeply interested, for the struggle is being waged directly on her borders, and there is danger at any moment of violation of her territory by the Sultan's troops. As long as the insurrection was confined to the Herzegovina the difficulties to be guarded against could, in a great measure, be controlled, but a revolt in Turkish Croatia puts a very serious aspect on the condition of affairs. Austrian Croatia, the land of the Pandours, is essentially a military country, and it was only lately that its quota of men was entirely incorporated in the regular army establishment of the Empire. It will be remembered that in 1848 the Crotlans fought with great determination against the Hungarian revolutionists, and proved themselves to be first class soldiers in the field. Their sympathies are altogether with the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and while it is comparatively an easy matter to prevent active assistance being given by the Dalmatians to the Herzegovinians, the Austrian government will find it almost impossible to restrain the Croatian from going to the assistance of their sorely persecuted next door neighbors. These whiskered Pandours act a good deal on their own hook, and, as a matter of policy, are permitted to have much their own way. Besides Austrian Croatia has been conquered from the Turks, and the memory of past oppressions still rankles among the warlike inhabitants, who desire, above all things, that Moslem rule over men of their own race and religion should be extinguished. THE MOSLEM TAX COLLECTOR.

Originally it was supposed that the outbreak in the Herzegovina was nothing more than the ebullition of some local discontent, but further intelligence shows that the course of the pachas, who refused to redress any of the grievances complained of, has intensified the bostility of the malcontents. They have been constantly reinforced by the return of banished Christians, who bring with them money, arms and plans for a revolutionary campaign. It is in the last weeks of June and the first of July that the agas, or local magnates of Turkish faith but of national birth, go forth, accompanied by troops and retainers, and ransack the disricts occupied by Christians for the tributes which imperial law or local tyranny has imposed on the popula tion. From village to village, from farm to farm, agas extend their inauspicious march, assessing imposts by a calculation of the taxpayer's resources, and inforcing their payment on the spot. When the cultigator is unable or unwilling to meet the demands he is

BOUND TO A POST AND BEATEN entil he finds some means of appeasing the cupidity of the agus. "If he continues to prove recalcitrant his hargest is cut down and carted away or his cattle driven sft. This season the tax collections were more difficuland more burdensome, in consequence of the agas unlertaking to make the remaining inhabitants pay up the contributions alleged to be due by the 2,000 families who had to fly from the sanguinary outbreak of Moslem fanaticism last year, and who found refuge in Montene gro and Austria. The peasantry were sorely tried enough by a bad harvest and the prevalence of the cat-tle plague, and it became a matter of extreme hardship for them to meet the additional exactions of the agas. They were thus forced into a desperate situation, which sasily suggested a desperate remedy. The agas sought sverywhere the shelter of the fortifications, and the apon country is now completely in the possession of the Insurgents, and even important forts and towns are falling into their hands.

insurgents, and even important forts and towns are falling into their hands.

PHRECUTION OF CHRISTIANS.

The barbarous conduct of the Turkish authorities was not confined to oppressing the cultivators. They resolved to persecute, as far as they could, the unfortunate Christians who had to leave their native country to avoid being harassed for their religious views. The bulk of these people fled to the mountains and continued to keep themselves and their flocks and herds out of reach of their truculent masters. Many of them semained close to their native villages and some even poutrived to return to their homes. Though regretting the loss occasioned by their flight the agas and their relatines were unable to endure with patience the presence of their former victims and renewed assaults, robberies and murders gave token of a fresh outburst of Moslem fanaticism and greed. A systematic chase of the returned Christians was instituted, and wee to the anhappy wretch who fell into the hands of the agas, it cannot be surprising, under these circumstances, that the Christians of Montenegro, Croatia and Servia do not stand calmly by while the torch and bayonet are imployed in laying the country of their brethren waste. The treatment of the Croatians and Bosnians is exactly the same as that with which the Herzegovinians have been visited. he same as that with which the Herzegovinians have WILD THE GREAT POWERS INTERFERE?

the treatment of the Creatman and Bosnians is exactly the same as that with which the Horzegovinians have been visited.

WILL THE GERAT POWERS INTERFERE?

It seems probable that the Christians who sought refuge in Montenegro and Dalmatia have been instrumental during their exile in securing the support of their coreligionists in these countries, and there is no lack of evidence to the effect that if such pledges were made they have been faitfully carried out. Notwithstanding the assurance of the Prince of Montenegro that he would remain neutral during the continuance of the insurrection that ruler recently informed the foreign sousuls it would be soon out of his power to continue in that attitude. The situation now becomes critical. Montenegro, a placky State on the south, anxious to be relieved of paying tribute to the Suitan, and the Croatian Pandours on the north, who can barely be controlled by Austria, together with insurrections in three European provinces, must engage the attention of the great Powers. They cannot look on and witness unmoved a people slaughtered and their country ravaged because they are Christians. In a recent debate in the House of Commons, Turkish rule was discussed and its intolerable features exposed, and the Russian government has lately given assurances of sympathy to Montenegro. It is reported that 20,000 troops have been despatched to suppress the insurrection in Croatia, and they will, no doubt, on their arrival proceed to turn the province into a desert if not checked. It is admitted that the Turks are the worst governors in the world, but it is said they cannot be beaten by their subjects only. How it will fare with the army how sent to Croatia when opposed by the Pandours remains to be seen. One thing appears certain—the Rastern question looks as if it were about to be opened in a very formidable chape.

The subject of the Herzegovinians. The Servian radicals are animated by even stronger leedings of bitterness toward Turkey—to which that semi-independent State has to extend

RUSSIA.

THREE HUNDRED ROUSES BURNED AT RYEFF. St. Patersburg, August 19, 1875. Three hundred houses were burned at Eyell to-day.

SPAIN.

DORREGARAY ROUTED AND IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Madrid, August 19, 1975. A royal brigade, under command of General Delatre, routed Dorregaray while the latter was endeavoring to penetrate into Aragon and forced him to retreat to the mountains near Tremp, in Catalonia. General Jovellar holds the mountain passes at Balaguer and will prevent Dorregaray from escaping in the direction of Lerida. A GLEAM OF JOY FOR THE CARLISTS.

Bound La Dans, August 19, 1875.
A Carlist force operating in the neighborhood of Belver, for the purpose of intercepting supplies between Boycorda and Seo d'Urgei, yesterday captured tweive wagons loaded with pravisions belonging to the royal

General Saballs has arrived in front of Seo d'Urgel. Other Carlist bodies are approaching, and an attempt will be made to raise the siege.

FRANCE.

M. BUFFET REPLIES TO A REPUBLICAN INTERPEL-LATION-NO LENIENCY TO BONAPARTISTS-NO SYMPATHY WITH GLADSTONE.

VERSAILLES, August 19, 1875. The Republican Permanent Committee to-day presented an interpellation to M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, concerning the Bonapartist demonstration newspaper articles and the prohibition of the sale of Gladstone's pamphlet against Vaticanism. M. Buffet defended the course of the government, and said vigorous measures had been directed against the Bonapartist newspapers. He said he had received no request to authorize the sale of Gladstone's book, but would not authorize the circulation of polemics against the Catholic faith.

M. Buffet further explained that Gladstone's publica tions were allowed to be sold in the shops, but were not authorized to be hawked about the streets

GERMAN COURTESY.

GENERAL MEIGGS INVITED TO WITNESS THE MILITARY MANGEUVERS IN SILESIA.

BERLIN, August 19, 1875. The German War Office has invited General Meiggs, of the United States Army, to witness the military manœuvres in Silesia next autumn.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY'S MOVEMENTS.

Cardinal McCloskey to day received visits from the Papal Nuncio and the Archbishop of Paris. He starts for Rome in the beginning of next week.

A CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

MEETING AT POICTIERS, FRANCE-SERMON BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS. Paris, August 19, 1875.

A Catholic Congress at Poictiers began its sessions to-day. The opening sermon was preached by the Archbishop of New Orleans.

THE ABBOTSFORD.

INQUIRY INTO HER LOSS BY THE LIVERPOOL BOARD OF TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, August 19, 1875. The Board of Trade has begun an inquiry into the loss of the steamship Abbotsford.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

AN EXPLANATION OF HIS DECLINATION TO AT-TEND THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR-NO FEELING OF DISSATISFACTION TOWARD THE DIRECTORS. MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 18, 1875. The following letter has been published in this morn-

ing's papers. Mr. Davis gives his reasons for the revo cation of his acceptance of the invitation to address the Winnebago County Agricultural Society:-MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 15, 1875.

HENRY P. KIMBALL, Secretary of the Winnebago County Agricultural Society, Rockford, Ill.-

DEAR SIR-I yesterday sent to you a telegram anouncing my revocation of my conditional acceptance of the invitation to address your association at their annual meeting in September next. The long period which has elapsed since the receipt of your first letters and the considerate courtesy which has marked your correspondence, make it my duty to the Board and to myself that sufficient explanation should be given of this change of purpose. Three objects mainly induced me to accept the invitation:

First-The hope that personal intercourse might remove some of the prejudices which had been generated by partisan faction and nurtured by individual and sectional hate. Anxious as in former years to promote the interest of our great valley of the Mississippi, and believing that with mutual confidence and c gence much could be done for their advancement, I only delayed my acceptance of your invitation until it became reasonably probable that it could be met. The productive capacity of the Northwest needs for its development cheaper and safer transportation to the markets of the Southwest and also to those of foreign countries. In England especially earnest years past to more direct and economical trade. with the Mississippi Valley. In this connection there was a desire to confer with the Patrons of Husbaudry in your rich and prosperous section to discuss with them questions involved in securing better means of transporting your farm products to the most favorable markets and of providing agencies which should insure larger returns to freemen, and by such conference to earn the views of one member of the family of the Mississippi Valley, a family the chief interest of all members of which is agriculture, but cultivators of such various crops as to make trade among themselves extensive and lucrative, while it stamps upon each and all the same interests and the same policy as to their foreign trade. To render such conference effectual there must needs be a disposition to attend to the sub ject under consideration, surely not to purpose to smother it by the interposition of matters having no just relation to it.

Second-An effort was made to recognize the courtesy of your Board, and I was encouraged to believe that your reception of me would be beneficial rather than injurious to your association. This was the more supposable because several other agricultural societies in Illinois bad in like manner invited me to address their annual meetings. Yesterday I received a printed paper, it being a protest of a number of vour fellow-country men against the action of your Board in their invitation to me to make the annual address at the county meeting; thereupon I sent to you a telegram withdrawing my acceptance of the invitation, under the conviction that it would not be useful or agreeable to participate in the meeting, and I hope that neither your association nor the directors will suffer harm by the delay in procuring an orator or by the correspondence which has

caused it. tertained to see in its cultivated dress the country known to me as a trackless wilderness. But that being merely a personal gratification it may be indulged at my convenience or postponed indefinitely. I can well believe that the cause which has changed my purpose was as unforeseen by you as by me, and you may be assured that I feel no dissatisfaction toward the directors or yourself and have suffered no personal embarrassment from the event, as the invitation was unexpected and only acceptable as an expression of general good will. So my only regret is the loss of opportunity to promote the public interest with which the welfare of your community is identified.

Again expressing the hope that neither the directors nor yourself may suffer injury or annoyance, and thanking you for the kindness and consideration you have manifested, I am respectfully yours, JEFFERSON DAVIS

THE STATE COMPTROLLER EXPLAINS.

ALBANY, August 19, 1875. The Evening Journal contains a full statement of the action of Comptroller Hopkins in the cases of the Baxter claim, the Lord award and the New York and Canada Railroad payment, in which documentary evidence is infreduced showing that the Compiteder simply acted
with extrema cantion for the protection of the treasury.

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THE PRESIDENT'S CAUCUS.

A POLITICAL DINNER PARTY AT BLOCK ISLAND-GENERAL BURNSIDE SAYS THAT HIS EXUEL-LENCY HAS NO IDEA OF A THIED TERM-ON HIS WAY TO LONG BRANCH.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. L. August 19, 1875. At two o'clock this afternoon the United States steam cutter Grant anchored off the head of the pier, and a few minutes later President Grant, with Secretary Bristow, Attorney General Pierrepont, General Babcock and Captain Fargen, came ashore and were conducted to the Ocean View House, where they were met by General Burnside and United States Senator Anthony, who had previously arrived. His Excellency subsequently held a reception, at which a large number of the guests and visitors at the hotel were presented to him. The Presidential party then partock of dinner. after which a private conference was held, but with what result I was unable to ascertain.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S VIEWS. During the morning, however, I had a conversation with General Burnside, in the course of which he th-formed me that, in his opinion and belief, President Grant has no idea of seeking a renomination for a third term. With regard to the feeling in this section the General said that if His Excellency should be again a candidate the people would defeat him, for they now seek a date the people would defeat him, for they now seek a change. In fact, they do not desire to see him in the field again. With regard to the probable nominees of the republican party, General Burnside said he had thought but little about that. In fact, he appeared to think it entirely too early to venture an opinion. The other prominent men with whom I have conversed, one and all, seem to be extremely reticent in venturing upon any sort of expression of opinion, positive or otherwise.

wise,

OPPOSITION TO A THIRD TREM.

There is little doubt that should General Grant decide to seek a continuance in office the support he would receive from the State of Rhode Island and the immediate neighborhood thereof would be extremely small, for I hear but one opinion wherever I go, when His Excellency's name is mentioned in reference to the great question, which is, "What, elect Grant for a third term?" "No; he's played out!" "Let us have a change." This appears to be the universal cry in this part of the country. orthe country. other members of his party returned on board the Grant, and got under weigh for Long Branch, where he is expected to arrive about noon to-morrow, and to re-main at his cottage until the early part of next week.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

THE CANDIDATES FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL AND STATE ENGINEER-DEFYING THE CANAL RING-THE GOVERNOR'S MOVEMENTS. SARATOGA, Aggust 19, 1875.

I am enabled to state on the very best authority the probable nominations for two of the principal positions on the democratic State ticket which is to be nomi nated on the 16th of September. The offices alluded to are the Attorney Generalship and the State Engineership. For the first named office the leaders of the party have united upon Charles E. Fairchild, the present Deputy Attorney General, for the reason that he has now in charge the suits against the Canal Ring, and hat his election to that office would enable him to pro-

that his election to that office would enable him to proceed still more vigorously in these cases. The nomination of this gentleman, which may be regarded as almost certain, will mean war, and the Canal Ring, generally, regard it in that light. They will try to defeat it, but the task just now appears an uterly hopeless one.

NOMINATION FOR SYATE ENGINEER.

For State Engineer the leaders of the Convention appear to be in favor of Horatio Seymour, Jr. His refusal to make illegal measurements on the Utica contract and his general honesty as evidenced by the second report of the Investigation Commission have brought this about This noministion will be made in the same spirit of defiance of the canal had which induced the State committee to hold the Convention at Syracuse, and thus to "beard the lion" in his very den.

THE OTHER OFFICES.

Nothing at all definite can as yet be said about the other others, although of course a good many candidates are in the field.

GOVERNOR, THE GOVERNOR.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Tiden leaves to morrow morning for Albany, but will return on Saturday and stay till Monday. That will finish his season at Saratoga.

GOVERNOR ALLEN.

A RUMORED WITHDRAWAL OF THE GOVERNOR FROM THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST-EXCITE-MENT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Toleno, Ohio, August 19, 1875, The Toledo Blade this evening publishes the following article, based on private information, regarded by that

paper as entirely reliable:—

There is a rumor afloat to the effect that the condition of the Governor's health is such that his withdrawal from the Gubernatorial contest is quite probable. His personal friends desire him to withdraw for the pretection of his health and the prolongation of his life, while his political friends regard his defeat for Governor as certain, which result would be disastrous to his Presidential prospects. By his withdrawal from the Gubernatorial contest and the placing of some other man at the head of the ticket, defeat in October would enable the friends of Allen to go before the National Convention with the plea that he is the only democrat who can carry Ohio. Thurman and his friends bitterly oppose Allen's withdrawal under any circumstances, as they expect to make capital in the National Convention by the defeat of Allen and his unlimited inflation scheme. These rumors are now afford and governance of the democratic party, and should a change be made in the head of the democratic ticket it may be looked for soon. and should a change be made in the head of the d cratic ticket it may be looked for soon.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S SUCCESSOR.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 19, 1875. The Union and American's Chattanooga special to-night says:—Senator Key was serenaded by a large crowd of citizens to-night. In his speech acknowledging the compliment he said that though a democrat, he was no mere partisan. He should regard himself not merely the representative of a section, but as bound to work for the best interests of the whole country. Universal satisfaction is expressed throughout East Tennessee with his appointment, and those who know him best are confident that he will reflect honor upon the State and credit upon Governor Porter's judgment in making the appoint-

nfires are lit and fireworks exploded here in honor

COLORED CONVENTION.

A NUMBER OF VIRGINIA COLORED MEN IN COUN-CIL, AND ALL AT SEA AS TO WHAT THEY RICHMOND, Va., August 19, 1875.

The Colored Convention which assembled in this city to-day is one of the strangest bodies, perhans that was ever convened in this country. Save a few abstract ideas set forth in a call issued in March last by the colored members of the General Assembly, there has been no object or purpose announced. Nor has there been the slightest discussion of any topic, subject or project likely to be brought up for the consideration or action of the body, and even the callers themselves are in utter ignorance, or profess to be so, of the intentions of the body. There is nothing tangible, or that has the least shape or form, in the thing as yet, and whatever is done will have to be born of the Convention itself. Your correspondent has conversed with several of the

leading men of the race recently, and to-day with a large number of the delegates, but has not been able as yet to elicit anything further than that it is "for the good of the colored people." How it is to benefit them or what the probable action will be are questions, however, that none could answer. There was not a matured idea, or plan, or even notion among them outside of the simple wording of the call which appeared in March, and which merely set forth the urgent expediency of holding a convention the purpose of considering and adjusting all political, financial and other questions touching the interests and prosperity of the colored race as freemen and members of a great commonwealth. The call complains of the difficulties in the way of the 500,000 colored people of Virginia obtaining a hearing, because of the want of a press of their own, or any other means, through which questions involving their interests might be discussed or their sentiments made known to their own fellow citizens, and then it reverts to the fact that many problems present themselves, in the proper solution of which they are deeply interested, but which they alone are capable of solving for themselves, with out the interference of outside parties, to the end that human rights may be secured and preserved and the glory and presperity of Virginia advanced by the labor and sacrifices of its citizens. It is upon these abstractions, whose merits have not even been discussed, that the Convention now sitting has assembled to deliberate. It is, however, composed entirely of negrees, and, so far as appears on the surface, is their own idea and their own movement, no white man showing his head above the dark horizon. The assemblage is of representative nen of the race, and it is just possible that it may evolve something out of the present chaos that shall have the semblance of order or system. But so far nothing approaching order has marked their wild, confused and chaotic proceedings. The entire day has been consumed in noisy and rictous preliminary proceedings, and the days of old Humpycut are revived with their "pints of order," "previous questions," &c., and up to this late hour they have not succeeded in permanently organizing. When they do get, to work perhaus they will disclose what their real offsets are and own fellow citizens, and then it reverts to the fact that

what they are actually at. But at present we are stall in the dark."

11 P. M.—A permanent organization has just been effected by the election of a President and the usual number of officers. Immediately afterward a resolution was offered by some indiscreet member indorsing President Grant and expressing confidence in his administration, but it was passed over in stience and found its way to the table.

THE BLACK CLOUD.

A THREATENED NEGRO INSURBECTION IN GEOR-GIA-VOLUNTEERS ORDERED OUT-NUMEROUS ARRESTS MADE OF COLORED MEN-A MASSACRE OF WHITES SAID TO HAVE BEEN AGREED ON.

August 3, Ga., August 19, 1875. The scene of threatened negro insurrection is in Burke, Jefferson and Washington counties, along the line of the Central and Savannah and Augusta railroads, and princi-pally near Waynesboro county, seat of Burke, and San-dersville county, seat of Washington. These are heavy negro counties, and the blacks have been restive fo months past in consequence of their exclusion from juries, and also on account of an attempt to collect the arrears of poll tax, allowed to accumulate during Gov ernor Bullock's administration. Colored military companies have also been formed, and cor siderable irritation between the races has been occasioned by the frequency and menscing character of the parades and of loss to planters by the demoralization of labor. For several weeks the blacks of these counties have been endeavoring to hold a convention to consider these matters, and have been prevented, and it was thought all the trouble was over; but a letter was found a few days since purporting to be by order of Morris, A NEGRO AGITATOR OF GEORGIA,

and Rivers, another negro, formerly Mayor of Hamburg, just opposite this city, and now a major general in the South Carolina militia, directing a general massacre of whites on the 20th of August. Yesterday and the day before threatening movements began among the negroes, and armed bodies began to travel toward Waynesboro and Sandersville. The whites applied to Macon and this city for arms and ammunition. which were freely forwarded, and the military companies assembled in their armorles ready to move on the Governor's orders. The citizens of the threatened counties applied to him for troops, and in response all the white military companies those counties were ordered to report to the Sheriff, who was instructed to act with moderation, but to preserve the peace at all hazards. A large number of war rants have been issued and the Waynesboro Jail is full. rants have been issued and the Waynesboro Jail is full.

Four of the ringleaders are here. Eleven negroes were taken in arms and the scouts came upon another body of forty or fifty armed to the teeth and camping in military order at one point, the whites were ambushed and fired on without damage. Prince Rivers, the colored South Carolina Major General of milita, publishes a card in to-day's Constitutionalist, denying all knowledge of the matter, saying he has never meddled with affairs in this State and "it takes all my time to give my attention to my corn and cotton." The United States Marshal is working to allay the apprehension in Washington county, aided by ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, and leading citizens have just issued an address advising the whites to arm but not to act on the aggressive. The Augusta Chronicle and Scutinel warns the negroes of the suicidal folly of attempting violence. The Macon Telegraph says some think the scheme has a Washington origin and looks to the revival of the outrage business in the interests of decaying radicalism, but it thinks negro agrarianism the moving cause.

THE TEER KILLANTON really is that the negroes are moving toward the convention in which they have been several times disappointed, and are in arms to carry the design out if necessary. A Jefferson county despatch of half-past nine P. M. says all is quiet, but some additional arrests have been made, and the negroes are massing near Vartow. A Waynesboro special reports the negroes armed and in force within ten miles of that place, and that a detachment of 100 whites was moving on them; but a still later despatch makes no mention of any collision. A number of armed volunteers left here at eight this evening for Waynesboro. The tone of all the despatches indecates some allaying of the excitement, except in Burke county, where a conflict is not improbable. Four of the ringleaders are here. Eleven negroes were

TRYING TO CHEAT THE HANGMAN, PEMBERTON, THE BOSTON MURDERER, ATTEMPTS SUICIDE—HE INFLICTS UPON HIMSELF DANGER-OUS AND PROBABLY FATAL WOUNDS.

Boston, August 19, 1875. Between that hairbreadth possible escape of Pomeroy rom the Suffolk Jail and the attempted suicide of Pem berton, the East Boston wretch, it is safe to reckon that the internal arrangements of the Boston-jail need reorganizing. Pomeroy came very near getting away, and, in fact, did send out a volume of his life unknown to or by the connivance of the Sheriff. His career in autobiography, however, was not cut short until it had been nade profitable and the main statements in it have never been denied. The case of Pemberton, already con victed and sentenced to be hanged in October, is one that will be remembered, and it is hoped that the promised justice will upset the inefficiency of the manage ment of the jail. The story of the attempted suicide in Sheriff Clark's jail is told by one of his friends as follows:-

STORY OF THE ATTEMPT.

George W. Pemberton, the murderer of Mrs. Bingham, who now lies in the Suffolk Jail under sentence of death, some time last night or early this morning, made a most determined and desperate attempt at self-destruction. It is the custom to enter and clean up the tells of the prisoners every morning, and upon entering Pemberton's cell at the usual hour this morning he wa found lying upon his bed with his face covered with a paper as if to keep off flies, on which was noticed a small amount of blood. An examination was made by the officer, who found that Pemberton had inflicted upon himself four wounds. One upon left side of his neck, one on his right arm, one on the breast and the other, which is considered the most serious, in the abdomen. He was not bleeding at the time of the discovery, though a considerable quantity of blood has flowed from his wounds. A messenger was despatched for a surgeon, who happened to meet Dr. McCallom near the jail, and he immediately attended to Pemberton and sewed up the wounds. The doctor's examination of the man convinced him that three of the cuts were only flesh wounds, from which there was no danger, but the one in the groin might be fatal, should inflammation set in. It did not penetrate the intestines, but was an ugly and serious wound. After having his wounds dressed Pemberton was sent to the hospital and a man placed over him to watch him. Recently he has been very much depressed, and a close watch has been kept on him and he has not been allowed anything with which it was supposed he could kill himself, but the highenity of a man in a desperate situation seems sometimes unaccountable, and Pemberton has again verified the old adage "Where there's a will there's a way." The weapons he used to commit the rash act were a part of a glass bottle, which he handed to the Sheriff when asked for it, and the handle of his iron spoon, which he had broken off and sharpened by rubbing it against the stones.

"I had not the right arm of the large will have been a sheaf for it, and the handle of his iron spoon, which he had broken off and sharpened by rubbing it against the stones." left side of his neck, one on his right arm, one on the "I HAD NOT THE TOOLS."

"I had not the tools,"

In answer to a question by an officer as to why he didn't make sure work of it, his reply was, "I hadn't the tools to do it with." Several times subsequently he expressed regret that he had not been successful, and his only hope now is that he may not recover from his wounds. At one time Pemberton probably entertained hopes of making his escape, as some time since there was found in his possession a skeleton key which was supposed to have been furnished by his son when on a visit to his father. Seeing no hope in that direction he then determined to kill himself; and whether he has succeeded will be determined in a few days.

DONALDSON.

A SAND BAG, SUPPOSED TO HAVE BELONGED TO THE BALLOON, FOUND ON THE SHORE OF THE DETROIT, Mich., August 19, 1875.

At a point on the beach of Lake Michigan, five miles north of where Grimwood's body was found and on the same morning, W. H. Sammonds picked up a sand bag partly filled with sand, a piece of glazed silk cloth and a small piece of network of ropes. They are supposed to be a portion of the missing balloon of Denaidson. The sand may have washed into the bar on the beach, as the articles were found partially imbedded. In the belief that the remaining portions of the balloon have been buried in the said of the beach a search has been instituted for its recovery by the people in the vicinity.

THE FIVE INDIAN NATIONS.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE UNION AGENCY BUILDING-REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE FIVE NATIONS.

MURKOGKE, I. T., August 19, 1875. The ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Union Agency Building for the five largest nations of Indian Territory-the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw and Sommole tribes-took place yesterday at Prosasaw and Sommore trices—took place yesterday at Pros-pect Hill, near this place, and in the Creek nation, un-der the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the Territory. Delegations were present from Missouri, Kaness and Texas, also from different parts of the Ter-ritory. The best of feeling prevailed. Speeches were made by Coloniel Rose, the Cherokee Chief, and E. C. Baudinot in English, and by Samuel L. Cheote, Chief of the Creeks, in his native tongue and interpreted. The remarks were eloquent, breathing good will on the part of the Indians, a desire to fulfil all their treaty stipula-tions and to cultivate closer relations with the people of cultivate closer relations with the people of

PRODIGIOUS RAINS.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN CONNECTICUT-RAIL. ROAD TRACKS GULLIED BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY-TRAINS DELAYED-4 LOCOMOTIVE PIREMAN INJURED.

Bamusrour, Conn., August 19, 1875. The predictions made by the weather prophet three weeks ago to the effect that August would be a wet month have been more than fulfilled, as will be so the weather record, which shows of nineteen days of a usually pleasant month rain has fallen on fifteen days. The result has been great-damage to crops and incor venience to tourists and those abiding in the country for pleasure. The great rain storm of the month occurred yesterday. It was accompanied by lightning and thunder. The thermometer indicated heat at eighty degrees. Later dark, heavy clouds gathered in the west, and at one o'clock the most prodiguous rain ever known in these parts began to fall.

In and about this city and all over the State the ightning struck frequently, damaging houses and trees, juring men and killing cattle. It is estimated that not less than thirty barns were struck by the lightning in Fairfield county alone. For nearly four hours the rain poured down, flooding everywhere the pastures, corn and potato fields, raising the streams to unusual heights, inflicting injuries which cannot be fully repaired this season

DAMAGE TO RAILROADS.

Above here the tracks of the New York and New Haven Railroad, in East Bridgeport, were submerged, and on the line of that road, between South Norwalk and Westport, and between Westport and Southport, several embankments were gullied, and in some of the deep cuts water was precipitated upon the tracks. At New Haven, in the old depot, where the tracks are low, a repetition of last summer's trouble was for a time found. There was a great rush of water, but no damage to property. A bridge carried away during the

tound. There was a great rush of water, but no damage to property. A bridge carried away during the shower, at a point above the city of Waterbury, on the Naugatuck road, has prevented the passage of trains since, Passengers for New York, via this city, are said to have waded last night across the stream at the risk of their lives, that they might make connection with a train in waiting on this side.

TRAINS DELAYED.

There has been much damage and delay of trains on the Housatonic Railroad, and reports from the upper part of the State indicate all the streams to be high. A gorge was guilled on the Harttord, Providence and Fishkill road above Waterbury. The earth suddenly slid out, taking the tracks along with it, and the locomative of a passenger train was precipitated down an embankment, injuring the freman and engineer and seriously wounding twenty passengers. As the telegraph wires were carried away with the tracks no details have as yet been received.

ANOTHER MILL RIVER SCARE.

Reports from the noted Mil River district on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad indicate that up to a late hour last night the people residing along the stream below the great dam stood in fear of a repetition of a devisiation by flood.

Farmers are apprehensive that frequent rains, followed by hot August sunshine, will tend to induce rot in potatoes, which, despite the ravages of the bug and cutworm early in the season, have developed far beyond expectation.

THE COMING HARVEST.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS-PROBABLE YIELD IN THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COUNTIES.

CINCINNATI, Obio, August 19, 1875. To-morrow morning's issue of the Cincinnati Price Current will contain what it claims as the fullest and most comprehensive presentation of Western corn reports yet published, comprising about 350 special returns from nearly as many counties in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois Iowa, Missouri, Michigan and Kentucky, together with some from other States. They relate chiefly to oats, wheat, corn and hogs.

Of wheat the reports indicate in Ohio and Indiana a full average acreage yield, somewhat short, large losses by rain and very inferior quality. In Illinois the crop is below the average largely and quality inferior. In lows the acreage is about as usual, generally harvested in good condition, some damage by blight and other causes, yield large in many places, but the crop is not a full average and the quality is inferior. In Missouri is considerably short and materially damaged. In Kestucky the yield is up to the average amount, but largely and badly damaged. In Michigan there is a fair crop. In Wisconsin there is a very good crop and in crop condition.

largely and badly damaged. In Michigan there is a fair crop. In Wisconsin there is a very good crop and in good condition.

Of cats there has been large destruction and damage in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, and portions of Missouri, while the acreage was increased, and Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa showed a large production.

Of corn there is a largely-increased acreage, and it is very promising outside of portions of the Ohio Valley, and if the crop matures north and northwest if will be much greater than usual.

Cattle and hogs are generally in better condition than a year ago, and in many sections are feeding on the damaged grain. Much information is furnished relative to other crops.

Potatoes promise an unusually large crop throughout nearly all these sections.

otatoes promise an unusually large crop throughout riy all these sections.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, August 20-1 A. M.

For New England, light rains, followed by clearing and cooler weather, with southwest to northwest winds, and slight changes in barometer.

Atlantic States, clear or fair weather and light southwest to northwest winds, slowly rising barometer and northern New York and near Lake Ontario.

For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, clear or fair weather and rising temperature, with winds shifting to southerly and easterly, and falling barometer. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and

warmer weather, with south to west winds and rising, followed by falling barometer. For the Gulf States fair weather in the interior and

cloudy weather near the coast, with easterly to southerly winds, no decided change in temperature or barometer and areas of rain in the Southwest The Ohio River will continue to fall at all stations

The Mississippi will fall at Cairo and Memphis and rise very slightly at Vicksburg and Helena. THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in com-

year..... 73%

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION. ALBANY, August 19, 1875.

Ex-State Engineer Richmond has been subpoensed to appear before the Canal Investigation Commission tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. Information is re-ceived from the Sheriff of Wayne county that the sub-pona has been served.

OBITUARY.

The recent death of George A. Nolen, one of the Examiners in Chief of the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., was from consumption. He was a native of Connecti cut and a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1857. His wife has since died. There will therefore be a double funeral to-day.

JAMES MURPHY.

Mr. James Murphy, well known in this city as one of the proprietors of the Quintard Iron Works, and from his connection with several other prosperous corporations, died at Saratoga on Wednesday. His death was tions, died at Saratoga on wednessay, his ecasis was sudden. Mr. Murphy was a man of kindly nature, but withal shrewd and farseeing. He leaves many persons with occasion to mourn his death. The fags on the ferry houses and boats of the Williamsburg Ferry Com-pany, of which Mr. Murphy was President, were at haif-

FIT FOR STATE PRISON,

A stabbing affray occurred last night at the corner of avenue C and Ninth street, which will probably prove fatal to one of the principals. Albert Kelly and his sister, who reside at No. 141 avenue C, and John Me-Cauley, a friend of Miss Kelly, went to call upon some friends at avenue C and Ninth street. McCauley went friends at avone C and with a street. McCauley went up stairs and left Kelly and his sister standing on the sidewalk in front of the house. Thomas Maddon, who was in a state of insolent drunkenness, was passing, and grossly insulted Miss Kelly. Her brother told Madden to move on, whereupon the latter attacked him with a knife, inflicting two ghastly and dangerous wounds in Kelly's thigh. Madden was arrested at once and taken to the Tenth precinct station house, where he was recognized as a notorious of convict. Kelly's wounds were dressed and its was taken to Malloyun Hosspital.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

As there seems to be much doubt concerning the effect of Mr. Duncan's proposition to the creditors of Duncan Sherman & Co., a HERALD representative has obtained from him copies of the papers (printed below) which wd pass between the creditors and the firm. These express on their face the fact which the agreement itself states. iz : that the creditors in depositing their claims with Mesars, Kennedy & Duer, and executing to them ful power of attorney to represent their interest to the fullest extent, only release the present firm of Duncan Sherman & Co., and surrender any of their powers rights upon the payment of the notes given by Mz rights upon the payment of the notes given by Mr. Dunean, which notes are immediately given them is exchange for their claims so deposited with the committee, and which notes will undoubtedly have a negotiable value. The following are the proposed forms of powers of attorney and transfers of claims:—

Whereas the ferm of Duncan, Shorman & Co., on the 27th day of July A. D. 1875, made an assignment to Hon. Will fam D. Shipman, for the benefit of the creditors of the said firm and of the intividual members thereof, of all and singular the property of the said firm and the individual members thereof, or all and singular theorems.

ar the property of the and first should individual memora-bereof.

And whereas we, the undersigned, are creditors respec-lyely for the amount set opposite our respective names.

And whereas William Busier Demean, scalar partner is the said firm, has made a proposition to the according for the compromise and adjustment of their respective debts which and proposition we, the said creditor-signed have agreed to and accepted, and design to carry our on our part according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Now, therefore, we do severally and respectively consti-tute and appoint—jointly and severally are attorners, set full power and authority, acting jointly are severally, to di-any and all things needful and proper in their judgment and all pand all things needful and proper in their judgment and all procedures to the control of the control of

Museux.—On Wednesday, August 13, at Saratoga Springs, James Museux, in the 63d year of his ago.
Funeral services will take place at St. Stephen's church, Twenty-eighth street, on Saturday morning, the 21st inst., at ten o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be deposited in the vault of the church.

For Other Deaths See Ninth Page. [For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

THE PLEASURE OF A PLUNGE IN THE SEA IN enhanced by the use of GLENN'S SULFITH SOAP. Fashiomable frequenters of the seaside know this, and also that it is a beautifier of the complexion, its best preservative, and a remedy for affections of the skin. Hence its popularity.

\$9 25 TO NIAGARA; \$6 50 TO SARATOGA. TO NIAGARA FALLS IN ELEVEN HOURS. WITH SAFETY AND COMFORT, AT THE RATE OF FIFTY MILES AN HOUR.

TAKE THE HERALD TRAIN EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, AT HALF-PAST TWO, FROM GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, VIA HUDSON BIVER AND NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

THE ONLY FOUR TRACK ALL STEEL RAILROAD IN THE WORLD. CONNECTING WITH THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, ALSO THE GREAT WEST, ERN EALLWAY OF CANADA FOR ALL POINTS WEST AND SOUTHWEST, WAGNER SLEEPING COACHES ATTACHED; ONLY REGULAR FARM CHARGED; TICKETS SOLD ON TRAIN OR AT HERALD OFFICE; PASSENGERS RECEIVED FOR POUGHKEEPISE, ALBANY SARATOGA, PALATINM BRIDGE, UTICA, SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, RUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Tickets can now be purchased through to Saratoga.

Take Herald train to Schenectady, where carriages will be
in waiting to convey passengers to Saratoga, arriving here
in time for breakfast.

Fare from New York, Including a delightful drive of the miles through the country, \$61.50).

Close connection made at Saratoga by rail for Lakes Georga, Luserne and Schroon, arriving there before noon.

The WILLOOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE COM-PANY have just placed upon the market their New Strang Sewing Machine, with

AUTOMATIC TENSION.

A.—MATTHEWS' PURE SODA WATER.—'THE most refreshing and wholesome beverage at all times." Dispensed at 2,000 stores in New York and vicinity. The Martinews APPARATUS dispenses beverages free from all contamination.

JOHN MATTHEWS, New York.

BREWERS OR MALTSTERS, SUPERIOR MALT Mill, complete, with Pulleys, Belting, &c., for sale, by DELAPTERRE & CO., 72 Pine street. ROILS ... THESE TORMENTS OF JOB ARE SPEED.

FEW PERSONS HAVE ANY IDEA OF THE immense business done by the Elastic Thosa Corrant, 083 Broadway; they always comfortably retain severest ruptures, soon effecting perfect care.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BROKERS, BANKERS AND BUSINESS MEN.

> "THE TELEGRAM QUOTATIONS." TO-DAY THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

PER CABLE WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE FIRST EDITION OF THE

EVENING TELEGRAM. AT 10 O'CLOCK EVERY DAY, AND CAN BE FOUND ON ALL THE NEWS STANDS AND IN FRONT OF THE

STOCK EXCHANGE, BROAD STREET, OR SERVED BY CARRIERS TO ANY ADDRESS DOWN TOWN AT 10 O'CLOCK. LEAVE DIRECTIONS AT THE OFFICE

OF THE EVENING TELEGRAM,

NO. 2 ANN STREET (HERALD BUILDING).

PATENT WIRE SIGNS, ENGRAVED METAL AND Buass Signs packed and shipped. UPHAN & CO., 250, 252 Canal street. THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 120 Broadway, is prepared to make leans upon Bond and Mortgage on first class dwellings and stores in New York and Brooklyn. Principals will be furnished with forms and full information, and their business facilitated without charge, except legal expenses for examination of title. This society also issues the most desirable forms of Policies apon selected lives, including the Toutine Savings Fund plan, by which, during the past six years, surplus has been accumulated greater than by any plan heretofore practiced. The society has assets of \$25,000,000, and has a cash annual income of \$10,000,000. Its average annual business during the past five years (\$44,589,538) has been greater than that of any other company.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. A NOTHER NEW STORY,

entitled "Avis Wilbur; The Working Girl's Triumph," Just commenced in the WEEKLY WELCOMB,

the new To be lied of all newsdealers.